

LUS

Things more open to exception, yet unjustly condemned as unlawful; such as the *lufurious* lots, dancing and stage-plays. *Bishop Sanderfen.*

LUSORY. *adj.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used in play.

There might be many entertaining contrivances for the instruction of children in geometry and geography, in such alluring and *lufory* methods, which would make a most agreeable and lasting impression. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

LUST. *n. f.* [*luf*, Saxon; *luf*, Dutch.]

1. Carnal desire.
2. This our court, infected with their manners, Shews like a riotous inn, Epicurifm and *luf* Make it more like a tavern or a brothel, Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. *Luf*, and rank thoughts. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
4. They are immoderately given to the *luf* of the flesh, making no conscience to get bastards. *Abbot.*
5. When a temptation of *luf* assaults thee, do not resist it by disputing with it, but flee from it, that is, think not at all of it. *Taylor's holy Living.*
6. Any violent or irregular desire.
7. I will divide the spoil; my *luf* shall be satiated upon them. *Exod. xv. 9.*
8. The ungodly, for his own *luf*, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wiliness they imagined. *Pfal.*
9. Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of *lufs*. *Peacham on Drawing.*
10. All weigh our acts, and what'er seems unjust, Impute not to necessity, but *luf*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
11. The *luf* of lucre. *Pope.*
12. Vigour; active power. Not used.
13. Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root: the cause may be, the increasing the *luf* or spirit of the root. *Bacon.*
14. To *luf*. *v. n.*
15. To desire carnally.
16. Infant man, that loveth all he saw, And *luf*d after all that he did love. *Roscommon.*
17. To desire vehemently.
18. Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them to whom he gave, but because he *luf*d to give. *Sidney.*
19. The Christian captives in chains could no way move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *luf* after liberty. *Knolles.*
20. To lift; to like. Out of use.
21. Their eyes swell with fatness; and they do even what they *luf*. *Pfal. lxxiii. 7.*
22. To have irregular dispositions.
23. The mixed multitude fell a *lufing*; and the children of Israel also wept, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat? *Nam. xi. 4.*
24. The spirit that dwelleth in us *luf*eth to envy. *Jam. iv. 5.*
25. **LUSTFUL.** *adj.* [*luf* and *full*.]
26. 1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.
27. Turning wrathful fire to *luf*ful heat.
28. With beastly fin thought her to have defil'd. *Fairy Qu.*
29. There is no man that is intemperate or *luf*ful, but besides the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul. *Tillotson.*
30. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to *luf*. *Milton.*
31. Thence his *luf*ful orgies he enlarg'd.
32. **LUSTFULLY.** *adv.* [*luf*ful.] With sensual concupiscence.
33. **LUSTFULNESS.** *n. f.* [*luf*ful.] Libidinousness.
34. **LUSTIHED.** *n. f.* [*luf*ty.] Vigour; sprightliness; cor-
35. **LUSTIHOOD.** *n. f.* [*luf*ty.] Not now in use.
36. } poral ability.
37. } Not now in use.
38. } A goodly personage,
39. } Now in his freshest flower of *luf*tybed,
40. } Fit to inflame lady with love's rage. *Fa. Qu.*
41. } Reason and respect
42. } Make livers pale, and *luf*tybed dejected. *Shakespeare.*
43. } I'll prove it on his body;
44. } Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,
45. } His May of youth and bloom of *luf*tyhood. *Shakespeare.*
46. } **LUSTILY.** *adv.* [*luf*ty.] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.
47. } I determine to fight *luf*tyly for him. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
48. } Now, gentlemen,
49. } Let's tune, and to it *luf*tyly a while. *Shakespeare.*
50. } Barbarossa took upon him that painful journey, which the old king *luf*tyly performed. *Knolles.*
51. } He has fought *luf*tyly for her, and deserves her. *Southern.*
52. } **LUSTINESS.** *n. f.* [*luf*ty.] Stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.
53. } Fresh Clarion being ready dight,
54. } He with good speed began to take his flight,
55. } Over the fields in his frank *luf*tyness. *Spenser's Muirpots.*
56. } Where there is so great a prevention of the ordinary time, it is the *luf*tyness of the child; but when it is less, it is some indisposition of the mother. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 353.*
57. } Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *luf*tyness, and being in good liking, were set on a stall to shew the good habit of their body, and made to play tricks before the buyers, to shew their activity and strength. *Dryden's Persius.*

LUT

LUTLESS. *adj.* [*luf*less.] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenser.*

LUTSTRAL. *adj.* [*luf*trale, French; *luf*tralis, Latin.] Used in purification.

His better parts by *luf*stral waves refin'd, More pure, and nearer to ethereal mind. *Garth.*

LUTSTRATION. *n. f.* [*luf*stration, French; *luf*tratio, Lat.] Purification by water.

Job's religious care, His sons assemblies, whole united prayer, Like sweet perfumes, from golden censors rise; He with divine *luf*trations sanctifies. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

That spirits are corporeal seems a conceit derogative unto himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of *luf*trations, amulets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

What were all their *luf*trations but so many solemn purifyings, to render both themselves and their sacrifices acceptable to their gods. *South's Sermon.*

Should Io's priest command A pilgrimage to Meroc's burning sand; Through deserts they would seek the secret spring, And holy water for *luf*stration bring. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

By ardent pray'r, and clear *luf*stration, Purge the contagious spots of human weakness; Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

LUSTRE. *n. f.* [*luf*tre, French.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.
2. You have one eye left to see some mischief on him.
3. —Left it see more prevent it; out, vile gelly; where is thy *luf*tre now? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
4. To the soul time doth perfection give, And adds fresh *luf*tre to her beauty fill.
5. The scorching sun was mounted high, In all its *luf*tre, to the noonday sky. *Addison's Ovid.*
6. Pass but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes, Where now without a boast some *luf*tre lies; No longer shall their little honours keep, But only be of use to read or weep. *Prior.*
7. All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair, The sun's mild *luf*tre warms the vital air. *Pope.*
8. A fance with lights.
9. Ridotta tips, and dances till the fee The doubling *luf*tres dance as quick as she. *Pope's Horace.*
10. Eminence; renown.
11. His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *luf*tre. *Watson.*
12. I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit could endure to be wholly insignificant and obscure in a foreign country, when he might live with *luf*tre in his own. *Swift.*
13. [From *luf*tre, Fr. *lustrum*, Latin.] The space of five years. Both of us have closed the tenth *luf*tre, and it is high time to determine how we shall play the last act of the farce. *Bolingbroke to Swift.*
14. **LUSTRING.** *n. f.* [*luf*tre.] A shining silk; commonly pronounced *luf*string.
15. **LUSTROUS.** *adj.* [*luf*tre.] Bright; shining; luminous.
16. Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin, good sparks and *luf*trous. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*
17. The more *luf*trous the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 956.*
18. **LUSTWORT.** *n. f.* [*luf* and *wort*.] An herb.
19. **LUSTY.** *adj.* [*luf*ty, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.
20. This *luf*ty lady came from Persia late, She with the Christians had encounter'd oft. *Fairy Qu.*
21. If *luf*ty love should go in quest of beauty, Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakefp.*
22. We yet may see the old man in a morning, *Luf*ty as health, come ruddy to the field, And there pursue the chase. *Orway.*
23. **LUTANIST.** *n. f.* [*luf*te.] One who plays upon the lute.
24. **LUTARIOUS.** *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.] Living in mud; of the colour of mud.
25. A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarius* kind. *Grew.*
26. **LUTE.** *n. f.* [*lut*, *lut*, French.]
27. 1. A stringed instrument of musick.
28. Orpheus with his *lute* made trees, And the mountain tops that freeze, Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
29. May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a *lute*, In a sadly pleasing strain. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*
30. Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*
31. A *lute* string will bear a hundred weight without ruptures, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbutnot.*
32. Lands of singing, or of dancing slaves, Love-whipping woods, and *lute* resounding waves. *Dante.*
33. 2. [From *lut*, French; *lutum*, Lat.] A composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.

LUX

Some temper *lute*, some spacious vessels move, These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*

To *LUTE.* *v. a.* [*lute* from the noun.] To close with lute, or chemists clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemists. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Iron may be so heated, that, being closely *luted* in a glass, it shall constantly retain the fire. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

LUTULENT. *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

To *LUX.* *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*, Latin.] To put To *LUXATE.* *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*, Latin.] To put out of joint; to disjoin.

He complained of extremity of pain, and suspected his hip *luxated*. *Wise's Surgery.*

Consider well the *luxated* joint, and which way it slipped out; for it requireth to be returned in the same manner. *Wise's Surgery.*

Defending carelessly from his couch, the fall Lux'd his joint neck, and spinal marrow bruised. *Philips.*

LUXATION. *n. f.* [*luxo*, Latin.]

1. The act of disjoining.
2. Any thing disjoined.
3. The undue situation, or connexion of parts, in fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by surgical means. *Floyer.*
4. **LUXE.** *n. f.* [*luxus*, Latin.] Luxury; voluptuousness.
5. The pow'r of wealth I try'd, And all the various lux of costly pride. *Prior.*
6. **LUXURIANCE.** *n. f.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberance; **LUXURIANCY.** *n. f.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberance; abundance or wanton plenty or growth.
7. A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wise's Surgery.*
8. Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion. *Spectator, N. 47.*
9. While through the parting robe th' alternate breast In full *luxuriant* rose. *Thomson's Summer.*
10. **LUXURIANT.** *adj.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberant; superfluously plentiful.
11. A fluent and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth well, but not age. *Bacon's Essays.*
12. The mantling vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Milton.*
13. If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be so. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid's Epistles.*
14. Prune the *luxuriant*, th' uncouth refine, But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*
15. To *LUXURIATE.* *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to shoot with superfluous plenty.
16. **LUXURIOUS.** *adj.* [*luxuriosus*, Latin.]
17. 1. Delighting in the pleasures of the table.
18. 2. Administering to luxury.
19. The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*
20. 3. Lustful; libidinous.
21. She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed: Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty. *Shakespeare.*
22. I grant him bloody, *Luxurious*, avaricious, false, deceitful, *Shakespeare.*
23. 4. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.
24. Those whom last thou saw'st In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they First seen in acts of prowess eminent, And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*
25. *Luxurious* cities, where the noise Of riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs. *Milton.*
26. 5. Softening by pleasure.
27. Repel the Tufcan foes, their city seizes, Protect the Latians in *luxurious* ease. *Dryden.*
28. 6. Luxuriant; exuberant.
29. Till more hands Aid us, the work under our labour grows *Luxurious* by restraint. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
30. **LUXURIOUSLY.** *adv.* [*luxuriosus*.] Deliciously; voluptuously.
31. Hotter hours you have *Luxuriously* pick'd out. *Shakespeare.*
32. Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread, And with heroic verse *luxuriously* were fed. *Dryden.*
33. He never sapt in solemn state; Nor day to night *luxuriously* did join. *Dryden.*
34. **LUXURY.** *n. f.* [*luxuri*, old French; *luxuria*, Latin.]
35. 1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure.
36. Egypt with Assyria strove In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton.*
37. Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*, and a foolish elation of heart. *Addison's Spectator, N. 464.*
38. 2. Lust; lewdness.
39. Urge his hateful *luxury*, His bestial appetite in change of lust,

LYR

Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters, wives. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

3. **Luxuriance; exuberance.**

Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a fruitful ground, with the very *luxury* of the trees will incorporate. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 479.*

4. Delicious fare.

He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

LY. *v. n.* [A very frequent termination both of names of places and of adjectives and adverbs: when *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from *leaz*, Saxon, a field; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *like*, like; as, *beazly*, *beazlike*, *plainly*, *plainlike*.]

LYCANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*lycantropie*, French; *λύκαν and ἀνθρωπος*.] A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.

He fees like a man in his sleep, and grows as much the wiser as the man that dreamt of a *lycantropy*, and was for ever after wary not to come near a river. *Taylor.*

LYEKE. *adj.* for *like*. *Spenser.*

LYING. the participle of *lie*, whether it signifies to be recumbent, or to speak falsely, or otherwise.

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for *lying*, and sometimes I am whipt for holding my peace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Many tears and temptations befall me by the *lying* in wait of the Jews. *Acts xx. 19.*

LYMPH. *n. f.* [*lympe*, French; *lympha*, Lat.] Water; transparent colourless liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed with the *lymph*, the most spirituous and elaborated part of the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LYMPHATED. *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Latin.] Mad. *Diis.*

LYMPHATICK. *n. f.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lympha*, Latin.]

The *lymphaticks* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the veins, or *lymphaticks* and glands. *Floyer.*

LYMPHEDUCT. *n. f.* [*lympha* and *ductus*, Latin.] A vessel which conveys the lymph.

The glands, All artful knots, of various hollow threads, Which *lympheducts*, an art'ry, nerve, and vein, Involv'd and close together wound, contain. *Blackmore.*

LYNX. *n. f.* [*lynx*, Latin.] A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a confused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently distinguished from a *lynx*. *Locke.*

What modes of fight betwixt each wide extreme, The mole's dim curtain, and the *lynx*'s beam. *Pope.*

LYRE. *n. f.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a musical instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed to be sung.

With other notes then to th' Orphean *lyre*. *Milton.*

My softest verse, my darling *lyre*, Upon Euphelia's toilet lay. *Prior.*

He never touched his *lyre* in such a truly chromatick manner as upon that occasion. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

LYRIC. *adj.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyrique*, French.] Pertaining to a harp; sung to an harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd In copious legend, or sweet *lyrick* song. *Milton's Agonist.*

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrick* verse, is yet wanting. *Dryden.*

The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* muse, Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow, And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

LYRICK. *n. f.* A poet who writes songs to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to musick himself. *Addison.*

LYRIST. [*lyristes*, Latin.] A musician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyrist* chose Minerva's anger, and the direful woes Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*